

REMARKS

Claims 1-11 are now pending in the application. Claims 1-4 and 7-11 are amended herein. Support for the amendments and additions can be found throughout the application, drawings, and claims as originally filed and, as such, no new matter has been presented. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections in view of the amendments and remarks contained herein.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Higuchi et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,323,930 B1). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

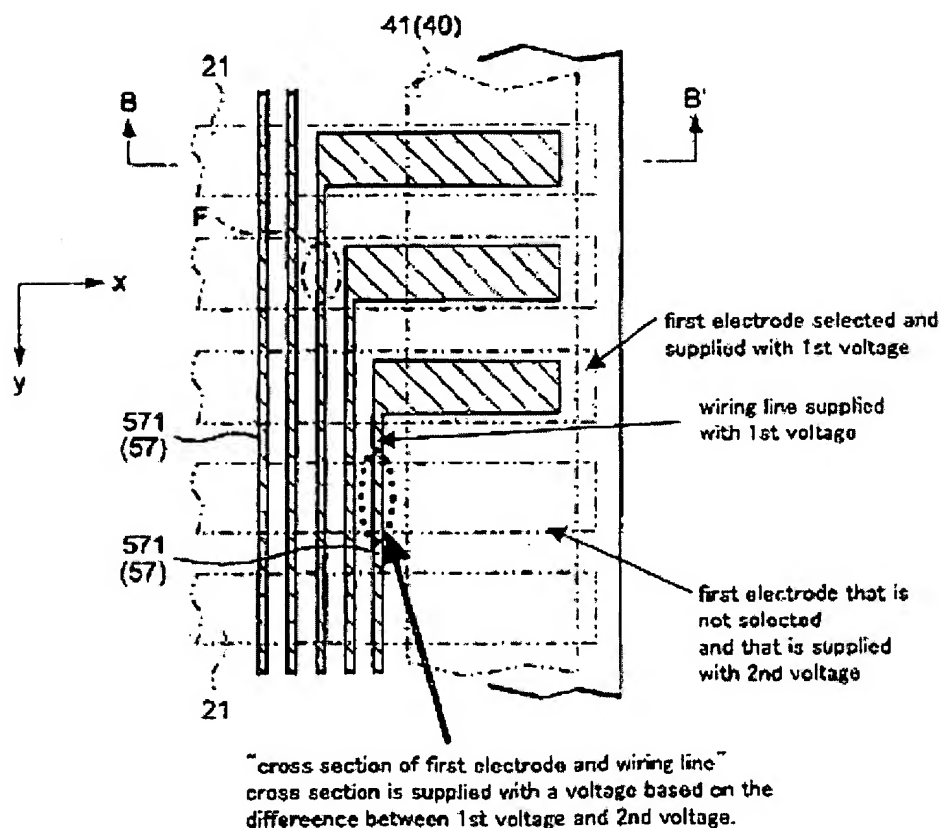
Claims 1, 7, and 11 call for a liquid crystal device or a method for driving a liquid crystal device including a plurality of first electrodes on a first substrate and wiring lines on a second substrate, the wiring lines each corresponding to one of the first electrodes and being connected to the corresponding first electrodes. Claims 1, 7, and 11 recite that each wiring line intersects at least one first electrode other than the corresponding first electrode and that the wiring lines form cross sections with the at least one first electrodes other than the corresponding first electrodes. Claims 1, 7, and 11 further call for each of the first wiring lines to be supplied with a first voltage when selected and a second voltage when not selected. Furthermore, claims 1, 7, and 11 each also call for a first effective value of a voltage applied to the liquid crystals at the cross sections to be smaller than a second effective value of a voltage applied to a pixel for turning on the pixel. Additionally, claims 1, 7, and 11 each recite: "...the first effective value being

based on a difference between the first voltage and the second voltage, the second effective value being based on a difference between the first voltage and a voltage supplied to one of the second electrodes for turning on a pixel."

Applicants include a "Reference Figure A" for explanatory purposes. "Reference Figure A" is an annotated version of Figure 3 of the present application.

REFERENCE FIGURE A

(A) this application

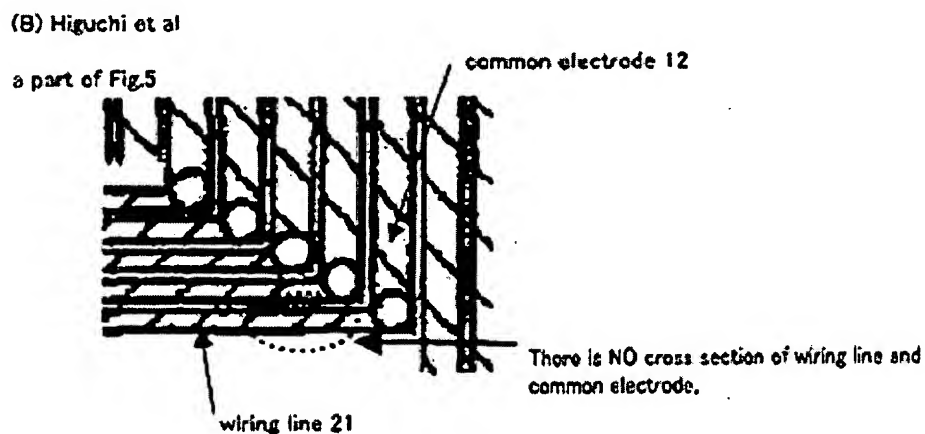


"Reference Figure A" illustrates the cross section of the present application. The present application provides that the liquid crystal at such cross sections is not supplied with a voltage which turns on the pixel at the cross sections. This is provided as the effective value of a voltage based on the difference between the first voltage and the second voltage is smaller than the effective value of the voltage for turning on the pixel.

Applicants submit that Higuchi et al. does not disclose all of the features of claims 1, 7, and 11. For example, Applicants submit that does not disclose a device in which each wiring line intersects at least one first electrode other than the corresponding first electrode and that the wiring lines form cross sections with the at least one first electrodes other than the corresponding first electrodes as specifically recited in claims 1, 7, and 11.

Applicants include a "Reference Figure B" for explanatory purposes. "Reference Figure B" is an annotated version of a portion of Figure 5 of Higuchi et al.

REFERENCE FIGURE B



In contrast to the present application, as shown in "Reference Figure B," each of the wiring lines 21 only intersects a corresponding common electrode 12. Furthermore, Applicants submit that the description appears to be, at best, silent as to whether the wiring lines 21 intersect with any other of the electrodes 12. (see, e.g., column 6, lines 47-58 of the Higuchi et al. reference).

Furthermore, Applicants include a "Reference Figure C" for additional explanatory purposes. "Reference Figure C" is an annotated version of a portion of Figure 7 of Higuchi et al.

REFERENCE FIGURE C

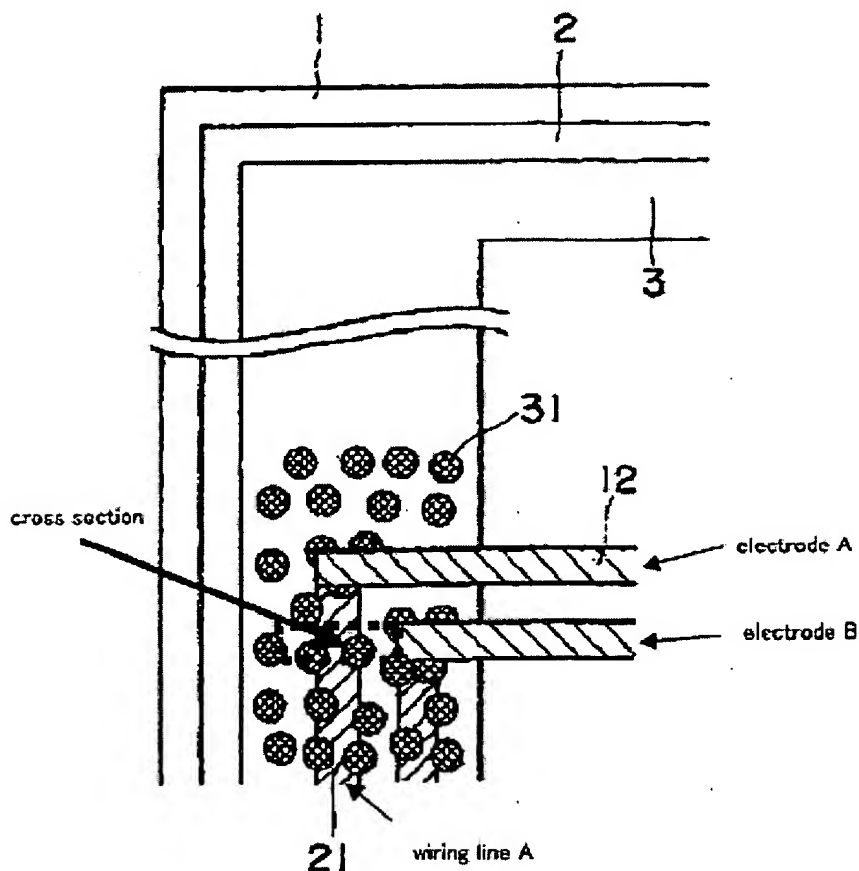


Figure 7 of Higuchi et al. illustrates a configuration in which common electrodes 12 and wires 21 can be electrically connected through the conductive beads 31 in the sealing material 3 (see, e.g., column 7, lines 1-16 of the Higuchi et al. reference). However, referring to the annotations on "Reference Figure C," Applicants submit that if electrode B is extended to form a cross section with wiring line A, the wiring line A will be connected to the electrode B via the conductive beads 31 and, therefore, electrodes A and B would be supplied with the same voltage.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that Higuchi et al. does not disclose a liquid crystal display device having cross sections as specifically recited in claims 1, 7, and 11 of the present application. Therefore, for at least these reasons, Applicants submit that claims 1, 7, and 11 are not anticipated by Higuchi et al.

Claims 3, 6, and 9 depend on one of claims 1 and 7 and, therefore, for at least the same reasons stated herein, should also be patentable.

Furthermore, as Higuchi et al. does not disclose cross sections as specifically recited in claims 1, 7, and 11 of the present application, Applicants submit that Higuchi does not inherently teach applying a voltage to such cross sections as specifically recited in claims 1, 7, and 11. Moreover, Applicants submit that Higuchi et al. does not disclose a first effective value of a voltage applied to the liquid crystals at the cross sections being smaller than a second effective value of a voltage applied to a pixel for turning on the pixel, the first effective value being based on a difference between the first voltage and the second voltage, the second effective value being based on a difference between the first voltage and a voltage supplied to one of the second

electrodes for turning on a pixel. Accordingly, for these additional reasons, Applicants submit that claims 1, 7, and 11 are not anticipated by Higuchi et al.

Applicants, therefore, respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 2 and 8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Higuchi et al. Claims 4 and 10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Higuchi et al. in view of Kawakami et al. (*"Matrix Addressing Technology of Twisted Nematic Liquid Crystal Display"*, Hitachi Research Laboratory, Hitachi, Ltd. These rejections are respectfully traversed. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Higuchi et al. in view of Morimoto et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,181,406).

Claims 2, 4-5, 8, and 10 depend on one of claims 1 and 7 and, therefore, for at least the same reasons, should also be patentable.

Applicants, therefore, respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections.

CONCLUSION

It is believed that all of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw all presently outstanding rejections. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office

Action and the present application is in condition for allowance. Thus, prompt and favorable consideration of this amendment is respectfully requested. If the Examiner believes that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at (248) 641-1600.

Respectfully submitted,

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